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GOVERNMENT OF GIBRALTAR



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT 1972

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1972

BY

A.D. BACARESE HAMILTON, ESQ., M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H.,

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES

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SENIOR STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1972

Director of Medical and Health Services and Principal School Medical Officer	: A.D. Bacarese Hamilton, : M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., : (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H.
Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services and Hospital Administrator	: Surgeon Captain E.H. Murchison : O.B.E., Q.H.S., R.N.(Ret.), : M.B., B.Ch.
Pathologist/Analyst	: E.A. Imossi, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.Path.
Medical Officers	: D.J. Toomey, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.A. (Glas.) : J.A. Cochrane, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.A. : C. Suarez, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.O. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.) : J. Gardiner, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.O.G. : A.H. Kassem, L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P. (Glas.) : Miss S.A. Peskett, B.M., B.Ch.
Medical Specialist	: J.J. Giralardi, O.B.E., M.D., (Brist.), F.R.C.P. (Edin.)
District Medical Officer	: J.J. Cassaglia, L.R.C.P. (Edin.) L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)
Dental Surgeon	: J.J. Cochrane, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
Superintendent, Psychiatric Unit	: C.M. Montegriffo, M.B., B.S. (Lon.)
Assistant Port Medical Officer	: C.A. Isola, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), L.A.H. (Ireland)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Superintendent of Markets	: J.J. Tipping, F.R.S.H., A.R.I.P.H.H.
Senior Public Health Inspectors	: J.M. Reyes, F.R.S.H., A.R.I.P.H.H. : C. Power, Cert. R.S.H. : A. Almeda, Dip. R.S.H., Dip. R.I.P.H.H.
Chief Medical Laboratory Technician and Deputy Analyst	: J.L. Bruzon, L.R.I.C., A.I.M.L.T.
Chief Pharmacist	: E.W.R. Parks, M.P.S.
Matron	: Miss E.M. Johnson, M.B.E., S.R.N.
Principal Tutor	: R. Durell, S.R.N., R.N.T.
Assistant Matron	: Miss J.T. Moncur, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Administrative Assistant	: G. Posso
Chief Clerks	: R.A. Barabich : A. Pons : I. Chellaram

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INTRODUCTION

The total number of registered live births was 581, giving a birth rate of 19.86, which is slightly lower than last year. The number of illegitimate births fell to 1.36 per cent of all births, which is the lowest in four years.

The death rate of 8.34 is almost the same as last year's figure. Coronary heart disease was yet again the highest single cause of death. It is not surprising when one considers the amount of food consumed locally as well as the ever-increasing number of cars and consequent lack of exercise.

The number of people dying from malignancy decreased slightly but almost a quarter of these were due to cancer of the lung in men. This is a real tragedy as the majority of these deaths are preventable by not smoking.

We have had no maternal deaths for the eleventh year.

Deaths of infants under one year was ten, giving an infant mortality rate of 17.21. The Perinatal mortality rate of 22.11 was lower than last year's figure.

All our vital statistics compare very favourably with the figures for the rest of Europe, indicating that our general standard of health is high.

It is very gratifying to note that the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.17 per thousand of population, which is the lowest ever recorded, but unfortunately two deaths occurred from among long-standing cases. Our vigilance over this old scourge of humanity must not relax and routine chest x-raying of all immigrant workers is continuing. All school children are being Heaf tested yearly and those who are positive are followed up.

We had an epidemic of Rubella for the second year running and there was also an appreciable outbreak of measles.

This year we again had to meet public demand for cholera vaccination for travel purposes.

A general strike this summer caused large accumulations of household refuse throughout the City with the relevant hazards to health. This emphasized the problem of our increasing rat population and the Department in co-operation with the Public Works Department, is actively pursuing an extermination campaign by intensive treatment of the sewers.

The problem of air pollution has been studied at length and it is proposed to commence measuring it during the coming year.

The Labour from Abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance 1971 and Rules made thereunder, came into force on 1 April 1972, and it is hoped that this will improve the standards in living accommodation of imported labour.

Work at St Bernard's Hospital on the construction of an Isolation Unit and new Public Health and Clinical Pathological Laboratories as well as the building of the Health Centre continued and it is expected that these will be completed in the first half of 1973.

Late in the year Dr R Shaw, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security, London, came out to investigate the medical and health services provided by the Government with a view to advising on the staffing of the Department bearing in mind the ultimate aim of a comprehensive medical service.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATOLOGICAL REPORT

(i) GEOGRAPHY

Gibraltar is situated in latitude $36^{\circ}09'N$ and longitude $5^{\circ}21'W$ and stands out, steeply and proudly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the West lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the South is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from North to South for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and has a total area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the North escarpment and then sloping gradually to the South for about 1 mile, to terminate at the Southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the Eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the Western slopes is uninhabited.

(ii) CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1972

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by Mr W McKay, Principal Meteorological Officer, Gibraltar -

RAINFALL

The yearly total rainfall was well above average. In the summer months, ie June, July and August, it was nearly normal but most of the other months were above normal, particularly in September, when the total for the month was about six times the long-term average.

SUNSHINE

There were 2752 hours of bright sunshine for the year. This figure being well under the long-term average of 2853 hours. The months of April to August were quite sunny and so were January and November. February, March, September, October and December had below average sunshine, the months of September, October and December being particularly dull and cloudy.

TEMPERATURE

It was a colder than average year, the mean temperature being $17.1^{\circ}C$ ($62.8^{\circ}F$) as against the long-term average of $17.8^{\circ}C$ ($64.1^{\circ}F$). Apart from February and April, when temperatures were near average, and November and December with temperatures above average, the remaining months were below average with the period May to September being particularly cool for this time of the year.

WIND

It was unusually windy this year. Apart from September and November when speeds were below average, each month had above average speeds. In the first two months of the year and in July, winds were predominantly Westerly. In the last two months winds were mainly from the East, and in the remaining months, almost equally distributed between Easterlies and Westerlies.

Gales were only reported on three days which is well under the long-term average of five days. The maximum hourly mean wind speed of 51 knots occurred in an Easterly gale in November and the highest gust was during a Westerly gale in January when 62 knots were recorded.

THUNDER

Thunder was more prevalent this year than is usual in Gibraltar. This was recorded on thirty-two occasions, the long-term average for the year being sixteen days.

FOG

Fog was also more prevalent this year than usual. In July, the incidence of fog was particularly high, being reported on eight days during the month.

STATION, NORTH FRONT, GIBRALTAR

Lat. 36°09'N. Long. 05°21'W

Barometric Height 24 ft above mean sea level

Raingauge 10ft above
mean sea level

1972 MONTH	AIR TEMPERATURES				RELATIVE HUMIDITY				RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Maximum		Minimum		Highest of the six hourly periods		Lowest of the six hourly periods		Total (mm)	Maximum in 24 hours (mm)	
	°F	°C	°F	°C	0300 1500	0900 2100	0300 1500	0900 2100			
January	63.5	17.5	40.1	4.5	81		63		167.1	36.0	5.28
February	63.5	17.5	44.1	6.7	84		67		77.1	14.1	4.39
March	72.7	22.6	41.7	5.4	84		69		167.3	25.4	5.56
April	75.4	24.1	47.5	8.6	81		60		35.4	21.4	9.59
May	81.3	27.4	48.2	9.0	81		63		56.7	36.3	10.68
June	80.6	27.0	53.6	12.0	82		56		11.2	10.3	11.53
July	92.1	33.4	61.0	16.1	80		61		Trace	Trace	11.76
August	86.2	30.1	63.3	17.4	83		64		Trace	Trace	10.58
September	82.4	28.0	57.4	14.1	85		67		119.3	44.8	7.14
October	77.9	25.5	52.0	11.1	87		74		136.2	35.1	4.46
November	71.4	21.9	47.8	8.8	88		73		129.6	59.0	5.37
December	65.5	18.6	44.2	6.8	80		71		89.0	20.1	3.79
Year	92.1	33.4	40.1	4.5	83		66		988.9	59.0	7.51

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1972

Total area of Gibraltar 1,387 acres
 Area of the City 104 acres

*POPULATION

	ADULTS		CHILDREN (0-14 years Both sexes)	TOTAL
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>		
Gibraltarians	6502	7579	4926	19007
Other British (including families of members of H M Forces)	1817	2106	2588	6511
Aliens	3195	498	43	3736
	<u>11514</u>	<u>10183</u>	<u>7557</u>	<u>29254</u>

Number of Births	581
Males	275
Females	306
Birth Rate	19.86
Number of Deaths	244
Males	122
Females	122
Death Rate	8.34
Number of Stillbirths	7
Stillbirth Rate	11.90
Infant Mortality	10
Infant Mortality Rate	17.21
Neo-natal Mortality	8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	13.77
Peri-natal Mortality	12
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	22.11

* These figures are based on the estimated population of Gibraltar on the 31st December 1972.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

There were 581 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 275 were males and 306 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 19.86 per 1,000 population, which is slightly lower than last year's figure. 99.83% of all births took place in hospital.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1972

	St Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	17	12	6	7		
February	18	15	10	7		
March	13	10	8	15		
April	19	16	9	8		
May	19	24	13	9	1	
June	14	19	10	9		
July	13	21	10	12		
August	13	20	12	9		
September	5	12	7	11		
October	14	15	8	8		
November	16	11	4	11		
December	4	18	12	7		
TOTAL	165	195	109	113	1	

STILLBIRTHS

There were seven stillbirths during the year, four of which were females and three were males. This represents a stillbirth rate of 11.90.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were eight illegitimate births of which four were males and four were females. This represents 1.36% of all births, which is below the average figure for the last decade.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Births (as percentage of all births)
1945	34.84	-	-
1950	15.79	24.72	3.66
1955	22.59	2.20	2.8
1960	23.49	7.04	0.7
1961	17.28	10.28	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00
1967	21.16	9.26	1.11
1968	20.04	3.62	1.29
1969	19.23	5.26	1.97
1970	19.63	8.59	1.89
1971	20.70	10.10	3.54
1972	19.86	11.90	1.36

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded was 244 of which 122 were males and 122 were females. This represents a crude death rate of 8.34 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

January	31	April	18	July	16	October	14
February . . .	25	May	18	August . .	21	November . . .	16
March	22	June	14	September	22	December . . .	27
1st Quarter	<u>78</u>	2nd Quarter	<u>50</u>	3rd Quarter	<u>59</u>	4th Quarter	<u>57</u>

The majority of all deaths ie 208 or 85% occurred in persons over 55 years of age whereas 169 or 69% occurred in those over 65.

In the over 75 years old there were 101 deaths or 41% of all deaths.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	87 (77)	36 (32)
Cerebro vascular disease	43 (36)	18 (15)
Malignant disease	38 (46)	16 (19)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	25 (28)	10 (11)

(Figures in brackets are for the year 1971)

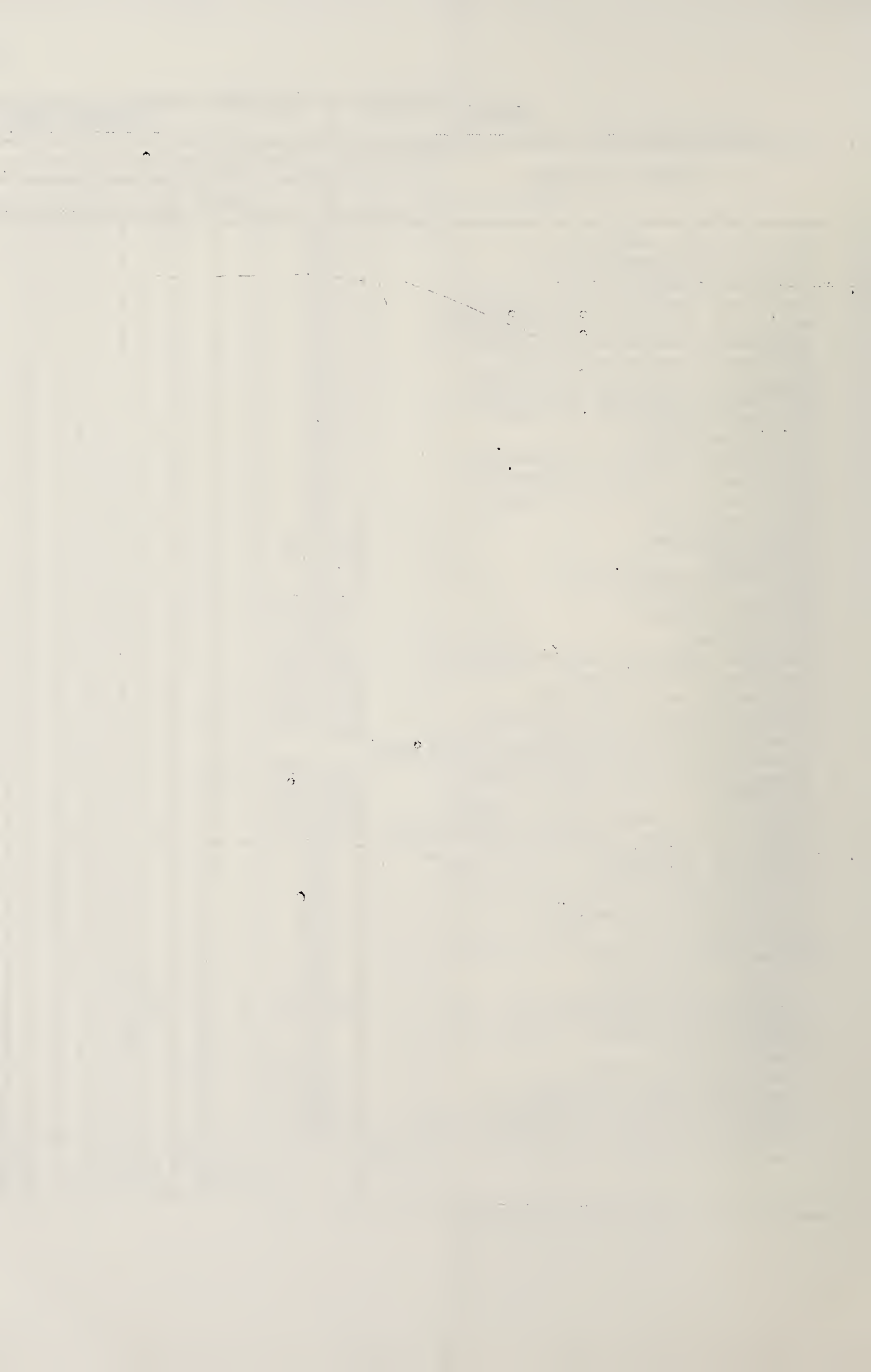
As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for 193 or 79% of all deaths.

Arterial diseases caused 103 deaths, which is 42% of all deaths. Ischaemic heart disease was again the highest single cause of death while cerebro-vascular disease was the second commonest.

The number of people dying from malignancy fell slightly but nearly 25% of these were due to carcinoma of the lung; all of which occurred in males.

There were four deaths from infectious diseases, two were from pulmonary tuberculosis and two from enteritis. There were again no maternal deaths this year.

[illegible]



INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was ten which gave an infant mortality rate of 17.21. Eight of these infants died within the first four weeks of birth, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 13.77. Of these five died within the first twenty-four hours of life.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been thirteen which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 22.11, which is lower than last year's figure.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERI-NATAL RATES 1945-1972

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-natal Mortality
1945	16.4	33.89	-
1950	8.4	28.16	30.02
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	27.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	41.35
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56
1966	6.70	11.73	16.56
1967	16.82	18.69	22.22
1968	9.23	9.23	12.87
1969	19.74	26.93	19.64
1970	5.20	8.67	12.03
1971	18.52	25.25	26.67
1972	13.77	17.21	22.11

Cause of Death	List Nos	Total under 1 yr	0 day M F	1 day M F	2 days M F	3 days M F	4 days M F	5 days M F	6 days M F	7/13 days M F	14/20 days M F	21/27 days M F	28 days to 3/5 mths M F	6/8 mths M F	9/11 mths M F
Enteritis E coli	008	1	1												
Aspiration Pneumonia	519	1								1					
Acute Renal Failure	593	1	1												
Anencephaly	740	2	1	1											
Anoxia & Hypoxia	776	2				1					1				
Immaturity Unqualified	777	3	3												
TOTAL		10	2	5		1				1	1				

Site	List No	All Ages	30/34	M	F	35/39	M	F	40/44	M	F	45/49	M	F	50/54	M	F	55/59	M	F	60/64	M	F	65/69	M	F	70/74	M	F	75/79	M	F	80/84	M	F	85+	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Malignant Neoplasm of:-																																					
Tongue	141	1																																			
Oesophagus	150	1																																			
Stomach	151	5																																			
Colon	153	2																																			
Pancreas	157	3																																			
Larynx	161	1																																			
Lung	162	9																																			
Chondro Sarcoma	170	1																																			
Malignant Neoplasm of:-																																					
Breast	174	3																																			
Prostate	185	2																																			
Brain	191	1																																			
Carcinomatosis	199	5																																			
Lympho-Sarcoma	200	1																																			
Leukaemia	204/205	2																																			
Erythraemic-Myelosis	207	1																																			
TOTAL		38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	5	3	5	-	4	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are -

Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Undulant Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachomas, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal Disease.

There were 861 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year of which 13 were from the non-resident population. The 848 cases notified from the resident civil population represents an incidence of 29.7 which is more than twice last year's low figure.

All cases notified are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the parents on exclusion and fumigation if the case warrants it.

In cases of tuberculosis we have an Assistant Health Visitor who works directly with the Tuberculosis Clinic. She, in close liaison with the Public Health Inspectors, arranges for all necessary investigations and public health measures.

There were four deaths attributed to infectious diseases during the year.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

In 1972 we had only 8 cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as 3 of these occurred in non-residents they are not included in our statistics. These three cases were diagnosed at the routine X-ray examination which is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar. All these cases were referred back to their respective health authorities for necessary action and treatment. Of the remaining 5 cases, one occurred in a resident immigrant worker and another was a known old case. We therefore only had 3 new cases notified during the year which is a marked improvement from last year's figure - in fact the incidence of 0.17 is the lowest recorded.

As pointed out elsewhere there occurred 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year but both were in old established cases. Every case notified had contacts checked for possible source of the disease.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 and 1945-72

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per thousand	Deaths per thousand
1935	23	15	-	0.88
1936	30	19	1.90	1.20 (* TB Officer appointed)
1939	16	14	0.8	-
Civil population evacuated during the war				
1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.76	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09
1962	14	0	0.57	0.00
1963	6	0	0.29	0.00
1964	13	0	0.54	0.00
1965	9	1	0.36	0.04
1966	5	1	0.20	0.03
1967	17	2	0.67	0.08
1968	15	2	0.56	0.07
1969	11	0	0.39	0.00
1970	6	0	0.20	0.00
1971	18	1	0.63	0.03
1972	5	2	0.17	0.07

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

There were no cases notified during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER

We had two cases of typhoid and two of paratyphoid notified. Three of these cases occurred among the local civil population and both the typhoid ones were contracted outside Gibraltar. The two Paratyphoid B cases occurred in the same family but only one of them complained of signs and symptoms.

As I have previously stated the fact that enteric fever is endemic in the surrounding countries is a constant source of worry because of the possibility of an outbreak of it occurring here.

We are checking all food handlers on arrival but as they commute frequently to and fro the danger is very real.

BRUCELLOSIS (Undulant Fever)

As in the past couple of years we have had only one case which was contracted outside Gibraltar.

DYSENTERY

This year we had only two cases of bacillary dysentery notified but it is our belief that an appreciable number of cases do occur yearly and that because of their mildness are treated symptomatically and not notified.

DIPHTHERIA

There were again no cases during the year which means that we have had no cases for eleven years. Two factors are responsible for this - the greater number of children who are being immunized against the disease as also the fact that there is less contact with the hinterland.

RUBELLA

Last year's outbreak ended in August/September but new cases appeared in December and continued as an appreciable epidemic which reached its peak in February and lasted till early summer. The cases were generally not so severe.

MEASLES

A marked outbreak commenced in November and brought its usual crop of complications.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases during 1972.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Our figures on these diseases must be carefully interpreted as otherwise a very erroneous picture may be deduced.

The majority of the cases, both of syphilis and gonococcal infection have been contracted away from Gibraltar. The very disturbing feature this year has been the fact that we have had a series of young male teenagers suffering from Gonorrhoea. They have all been counselled as well as treated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - BY AGE AND SEX - CIVIL POPULATION, 1972

DISEASES		SEX	ALL AGES	0	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 & +
001	Typhoid Fever	T M F	2 2 -			1 1 -	1 1 -						
002	Paratyphoid Fever	T M F	2 1 1		1 1 -								1 - 1
003	Other Salmonella Infections	T M F	2 1 1					2 1 1					
004	Dysentery - bacillary	T M F	2 1 1				1 1 -		1 - 1				
008/ 009	Enteritis & other diarrhoeal diseases	T M F	2 1 1	1 1 -		1 - 1							
010/012	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	4 4 -				1 1 -	1 - -	1 - -			1 1 -	
023	Brucellosis	T M F	1 1 -					1 1 -					
033	Whooping Cough	T M F	80 32 48	6 4 2	37 11 26	36 16 20			1 1 -				
035	Erysipelas	T M F	1 - 1								1 - 1		
052	Chickenpox	T M F	91 47 44	3 1 2	23 15 8	57 29 28	6 2 4	1 - 1	1 - 1				
055	Measles	T M F	257 123 134	4 1 3	164 76 88	81 42 39	7 4 3	1 - 1					
056	Rubella	T M F	334 167 167	9 5 4	42 18 24	81 39 42	133 73 60	59 28 31	6 2 4	2 1 1	1 1 -		1 - 1
072	Mumps	T M F	7 4 3		2 - 2	4 3 1		1 1 -					
090/097	Syphilis	T M F	20 17 3				3 3 -	4 4 -	5 4 1	3 2 1	3 3 -	1 - 1	1 1 -
098	Gonococcal Infection	T M F	43 42 1			3 3 -	24 23 1	12 12 -	2 2 -	2 2 -			

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY INCIDENCE - CIVIL POPULATION, 1972

Cases	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	1st Q r.	Apr	May	June	2nd Q r.	July	Aug	Sept	3rd Q r.	Oct	Nov	Dec	4th Q r.
001 Typhoid Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
002 Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
003 Other Salmonella Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
004 Dysentery-bacillary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
008/ Enteritis and other 009 diarrhoeal diseases	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
010/ Pulmonary Tuberculosis 012	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
023 Brucellosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
033 Whooping Cough	80							4	4	16	5	6	27	3	23	23	49
035 Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
052 Chickenpox	91	2	14	12	28	13	11	14	38	16	-	2	18	1	3	3	7
055 Measles	257	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	59	124	61	244
056 Rubella	334	41	130	82	253	55	19	4	78	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1
072 Mumps	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	3
090/ Syphilis 097	20	3	4	1	8	4	1	3	8	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	3
098 Gonococcal Infection	43	5	2	3	10	3	5	5	13	4	5	4	13	2	4	1	7

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Vaccination against Smallpox

In Gibraltar we still have compulsory vaccination at the age of three months and re-vaccination at the age of twelve years in view of our geographical position.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year were --

Primary vaccinations	--	1495
Re-vaccinations	--	2036

The majority of these cases were successfully vaccinated at the first attempt, but the following is a summary of those who required subsequent attempts.

	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt	4th Attempt
Primary vaccination	72	19	2
Re-vaccinations	67	5	-

Very few of the cases vaccinated showed any untoward reaction and these were children who developed very mild forms of generalized vaccina. They all cleared up without any special treatment.

IMMUNIZATION

This service continues to be run very successfully from the Public Health Department at the City Hall. Considering that no propaganda other than word of mouth has been used to encourage mothers to have their children immunized the attendances are very satisfactory.

It should be noted that these statistics also include the active immunization schemes run by the Services for their families.

The only side effects to these vaccines were mild allergic reactions.

The following is a summary of the cases of primary immunization for 1972:-

Type of Vaccine	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose	Booster
Antipoliomyelitis	855	853	1140	628
Triple Antigen	794	733	1009	283
Diphtheria & Tetanus . . .	240	90	94	166
Tetanus Toxoid	283	220	98	60
Diphtheria Toxoid	1	2	-	-

ANIMAL CONTROL

The importation of dogs and cats is not allowed except direct from the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland and this, subject to certain conditions.

The dog impounder continued his activities during 1972 and 157 dogs and 338 cats were seized during the year. Nineteen of the dogs were claimed by the owners.

The procedure following the impounding of a stray dog is that the animal is kept in the pound for seven days and if at the end of this period it is not claimed by the owner, it is painlessly destroyed. If, on the other hand, the dog is claimed, the owner is required to pay the maintenance of the animal during the time it has been kept in the pound. In the event of the animal in question being unlicensed or found not to be wearing a muzzle at the time of seizure, the matter is reported to the Police.

I would like to express my appreciation to the various Veterinary Surgeons of the R.A.V.C. for their advice and help on the problems of animals generally during their periodic official visits to the Rock.

I am also grateful to the RSPCA Inspectors for their hard work and co-operation, and to the Honorary Secretary, in Gibraltar, for supplying the following figures about the number of dogs, cats and other animals boarded and painlessly destroyed by them during the year 1972 -

NO OF ANIMALS BOARDED AT THE RSPCA KENNELS

116	Dogs
67	Cats
-	Other Animals

NO OF ANIMALS DESTROYED

147	Dogs *
486	Cats +
10	Other Animals

* Through old age, chronically sick cases and accidents

+ Wild and accidents

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards of thirteen beds, two private rooms, a two-bedded labour ward, nursery, admission room and ante-natal clinic.

On an average there were 30 deliveries per month, the same figure as that for 1971. Mothers stay in hospital 5/6 days for a normal delivery, 8 days for forceps deliveries and 10/14 days for Caesarian sections.

Ante-natal patients were admitted for rest and treatment staying from a few days to several weeks.

Relaxation classes held by the Physiotherapists were well attended, post natal exercises poorly attended but written instructions were given to mothers on discharge as an encouragement.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT

		1972	1971
Total Live Births:			
	Males	165	194
	Females	193	163
		358	357
Stillbirths:			
	Males	2	3
	Females	3	2
		5	5
Neonatal deaths:		8	12
Premature births:		18	19
Twins:		3 pairs	4 pairs
Caesarian Sections:		49	47
Toxaemias:		11	10

Of the 358 babies born, 289 were delivered by qualified midwives attached to the Department and the remainder by the Medical Staff.

For the eleventh year running there were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held regularly throughout the year 1972 in the premises at Casemates, although due to illness on the part of the Paediatrician and his subsequent retirement in May the number was less than in previous years. The Paediatrician advised on Health and Welfare Problems at his special clinics on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Clinics for weighing babies and advising mothers generally were supervised by the Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The normal "Well Baby" Clinics supervised by the Health Visitors were held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Attendances during the peak summer months of July and August were lower than usual due to the mass exodus of families taking holidays abroad.

Although many mothers now have full-time jobs, they are generally conscientious about the way their children are looked after whilst they are at work and it is found that they are quite well informed about baby feeding and general child care. It is satisfying to note that more interest is taken in the management of children although unfortunately as a whole there is still little interest in dental hygiene.

There is a trend for children to start nursery school at the very early age of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and happily they appear to settle down remarkably well.

Routine home visits are paid to most families and any difficulties or abnormalities reported to the pertinent authority. There was one case of extreme child neglect which culminated in a prison sentence being awarded against the parents. A very close contact is kept with the family in question. Much time is devoted to social problems referred by mothers.

A close liaison is maintained with the Labour and Social Security Department and the Maternity and Children's Ward at St Bernard's Hospital.

There have been some very interesting and useful exchange of views with the Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for Handicapped Children and with the SSAFA Sisters of the Royal Naval Hospital. Contact is also maintained with the District Medical Clinic and the School Health Service.

PAEDIATRICIAN'S CLINICS

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Number of children registered	345	356
Total Number of Attendances	483	531
Number of Clinics Held	56	74

HEALTH VISITORS' CLINICS

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Number of children registered	1022	1002
Total Number of Attendances	8765	9027

Age Groups of the children attending the Health Visitors' Clinics -

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE-GROUP	NUMBER
1967	Reached 5 years	22
1968	4 - 5 years	72
1969	3 - 4 years	112
1970	2 - 3 years	169
1971	1 - 2 years	320
1972	0 - 1 year	327

HOME VISITING - NUMBER OF VISITS

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Primary visits, ie the first visit paid to new baby	399	399
To Children under one year	906	943
To Children over one year	3687	3615
Special visits, ie to problem families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	105	219
Ante-natal, ie advice given to expectant mothers	218	92
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	557	504
Removals -		
(i) Traced	32	72
(ii) Untraced	3	2
Number of home visits	3809	3733

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service is under the direction of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who is the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors. The immunization of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who also gives lectures on Health education in the schools and to Nurses.

In addition to Medical and Dental Staff, a Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors assist the Principal School Medical Officer in the day-to-day running of the service.

Mr J J Cochrane, the School Dental Surgeon, runs the School Dental Service and holds six half-day sessions in his surgery for teeth conservation etc. Dental extractions under gas or local anaesthetic are carried out at St Bernard's Hospital. Children requiring dental treatment are referred to either the private surgery or to St Bernard's Hospital, as the case may be. Treatment is free.

The cases requiring investigations and or treatment were referred to their family doctor, except in such cases where the parents stated that they normally attend the local hospital for lack of funds.

The number examined this year was 1080 and the general condition of the health of the children showed an improvement on previous years.

CASES REFERRED TO THEIR OWN DOCTOR

The number referred to their own doctor was 4, all of which were suffering from some ENT complaint.

CASES REFERRED TO OTHER HOSPITAL CLINICS

These numbered 34. The majority were referred to the ENT and Orthopaedic Clinics.

CASES REFERRED TO SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC

Six hundred and ten children were referred to the school dental clinic.

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

The majority of the 153 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents's request, were for refraction, and of these 80 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases -

Conjunctivitis	8 cases
Strabismus	2 cases
Blepharitis	4 cases.

CLEANLINESS

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 7005.

There were 169 instances of "verminous heads" but it must be noted that this number is boosted up by the number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion.

HOME VISITS

The number of homes visited during the year was 249. These were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment. Unfortunately we do not possess the necessary number of social workers to be able to cope with all the cases needing help.

IMMUNIZATION

The immunization of children is carried out in the Public Health Department at the City Hall.

HEAF TESTS

A total of 935 schoolchildren were heaf tested and fifty-six gave positive results. Only two of these were new school entries and both were children who had come from abroad; one had previously been given BCG.

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The Government are responsible for the control of the port health work which is carried out by two medical practitioners employed part-time as Health Officers, together with a number of Boarding Officers under the Administrative direction of the Captain of the Port.

Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Director of Medical and Health Services is also vested with the status of a Health Officer and is thereby empowered to board ships, examine persons, suspected of suffering or who are suffering from infectious disease, and impose quarantine restrictions if and when necessary.

I am indebted to Captain R L Rickard OBE, the Captain of the Port, for the following information relating to the work of this Department during 1972:-

The number of merchant ships entered	2,243
The number of Yachts	1,373
The number of medical visits to ships	113

One hundred and eighteen cases of sickness were landed of which one hundred and eleven were seamen; twenty-five seamen were from British ships and eighty-six from foreign ships.

There were no inspections of ships by a Health Officer during 1972.

Twenty-two ships called into port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment.

Although cases of cholera were notified by countries in the Mediterranean and West Africa, no suspected cases arrived at Gibraltar during the year.

Air

The Airport is under the control of the Royal Air Force and their Senior Medical Officer, who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer, is responsible for matters concerning the sanitation of the airport and of all service aircraft.

The Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a Government Medical Officer as part of his general duties. Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Director of Medical and Health Services is vested with the status of a Health Officer in respect of the Airport.

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Mrs Dorothy Ellicott, OBE JP, for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1972 on which this section is based.

For the first time in several years, 1972 saw an increase in the number of blind and partially sighted in Gibraltar, bringing the total to 86 blind and eight partially sighted. Seventeen new registrations were made compared with ten deaths and one departure from the Rock.

As usual the deaths (4 male and 6 female) were all among senior citizens aged between 66 and 91, the average age being 77. New registrations, however (6 male and 11 female), were not as usual confined to the elderly.

For some time we had no blind child in Gibraltar, but during the year a blind Gibraltarian baby arrived here having been born prematurely in the United Kingdom.

Except for this infant, the average age on registration was 61 for males (46 to 74) and 69 for females (56 to 88), but these included three men and two women under 60.

In Gibraltar there is considerable aversion against using white sticks. This is a great pity because the use of white sticks not only help the blind themselves but also ensure greater courtesy from passers-by in our busy streets who otherwise may inadvertently jostle a blind or badly sighted pedestrian.

A few years ago the saddest cases found by the Society's visitors were elderly blind folk trying to live alone, often in great poverty. Now, however, 18 blind persons (5 men and 13 women) live at Mount Alvernia where every care is lavished upon them by the good nuns. The problem now facing the Society's visitors more often is why some old people who would be better off in Mount Alvernia do not go there if there is room for them.

An elderly blind man who returned from England with his wife and daughter could not afford to live in a hotel and as he was not eligible temporarily even to be put onto the Government housing list, the Society paid for their mid-day meal for some time and after failing to find accommodation for them finally helped them to return to England as they could not afford to remain in Gibraltar.

The British Talking Book Service for the Blind is available in Gibraltar, but unfortunately most of our blind are insufficiently fluent in English to appreciate books read in that language. Many of our elderly blind would enjoy talking books in Spanish but the Society for the Blind in Madrid told the Society's representative that they, being a "National" Society, could not lend their talking books outside Spain. The Society is now trying to discover whether any such books in Spanish are available outside Spain.

In response to an appeal for old spectacles, especially cataract ones, the Society collected and sent off a large parcel of these, but this reached the address in England in such a state that the recipients did not think it worth the Society's while to send any more.

In accordance with an agreement with other charitable societies the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness only holds a flag day on alternate years. Last year a successful Flag Day brought in over £500. Together with generous donations this allowed the Hon Treasurer, Mr J P Galliano, to close his books with a surplus of income over expenditure, but the picture will be very different this year unless new sources of revenue are found, if the Society is to be able to continue their work and give a generous present to all our blind at Christmas. The Society will welcome any offers to organise and conduct fund raising activities.

One of the Society's greatest needs today is to find someone who, in gratitude for their own eyesight, is willing to give an hour or two each week to the blind, to act as Assistant Secretary, with a view to later taking over the Secretaryship from the present Secretary who has been doing this for the last twenty years and deserves a well earned rest.

Today the Society's biggest headache is accommodation, a problem by no means confined to the blind. The Society is also involved, for example, in cases where women of high myopia run risks when they have to climb many flights of stairs often carrying goods, babies, etc. The Housing Department consider and accept the Society's recommendations and during the year two outstanding cases were re-housed - one a blind man who needed to live nearer his work and the other an elderly lady who lived in a house with the front door leading straight onto the traffic.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INSPECTIONS

Five thousand three hundred and eighty five inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which two thousand nine hundred and sixty one nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken and subsequently one thousand five hundred and three visits were paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

Six hundred and thirty eight investigations were carried out at the request of the Housing Manager for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government-owned premises, or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons living in overcrowded homes; also two hundred and forty four to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to by Service and Dockyard authorities.

The General Review of the Housing Allocation Scheme introduced late in 1971 was finalized in March 1972.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream depots, and mineral water factories were inspected on four hundred and eighty five occasions.

Deficiencies found were generally put right by verbal representations to the owners of the establishments, but official warning letters had to be served on some of the more recalcitrant.

Seventy underground tanks were inspected after cleansing and white-washing. Periodical samples of water were taken to ascertain fitness for human consumption and chlorination was carried out as required.

Twenty-eight visits were paid to Hairdressers and Barber Shops.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were seventy-six Court attendances in connection with legal proceedings instituted by the Public Health Department. These prosecutions were conducted by one of our Senior Public Health Inspectors.

Fifty-two attendances in Court were in connection with forty-three prosecutions under the Public Health Ordinance for non-compliance with the requirements of abatement notices served, these resulted in thirty convictions.

Six convictions were awarded out of ten prosecutions for offences against the Food and Drugs Ordinance, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and the Artificial Sweetener in Food Regulations and two convictions for the contravention of the Markets, Street Traders and Pedlars Ordinance. A total of £145 were imposed in fines and £135 were awarded as costs.

DRAIN TESTING

Eighty-six tests were carried out during 1972.

STAFF

Three Assistant Public Health Inspectors were engaged during the current year, but we lost one qualified Public Health Inspector who resigned to take up a similar appointment in the United Kingdom.

On the enactment of the Labour from Abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance 1971 and rules made thereunder, which came into force on the 1st April 1972, two more Enforcement Officers were engaged bringing the total to three.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	21
Verbal	2029

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	15
House-to-House inspection	5385
Statutory notices served	163

NUISANCES FOUND

Defective drains	172
Obstructed drains	282
Drain tests	86
Defective W.Cs.	41
Defective W.C. Fittings	163
" Water Fittings	96
" Rainwater pipes	40
" Eavesgutters	80
" Roofs	133
" Ceilings	42
" Wall plaster	101
" Floors	34
" Yard Paving	46
Dampness	260
Premises dirty	287
Defective or no Dustbin	116
Other Minor Defects	616
Samples of water taken for analysis	129
Underground tanks not insect proof	24
Underground tanks inspected	70
Water tanks not insect proof or no cover	55
Brackish water running to waste	199
Potable water running to waste	37
Smoke and soot nuisance	3
Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis	149
Premises disinfected for infectious disease	39
Premises disinfected for vermin , etc.	109
Articles disinfected at Disinfecting Station	134
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	40
" " " " Housing	1065
" to Eating Houses, Bakeries, Shops, etc.	485
" to Factories and Workshops	100
" to Hairdressers and Barber Shops	28
" to Premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	1503
Vaccination notices served	494
Legal proceedings instituted	55
Foodstuffs etc condemned as unsound (see page No.40)	
Street water fittings found defective	164
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificate)	16
Accommodation for alien labour	173

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

All premises where cases of acute infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected with Formalin.

The Police ambulances were disinfected as required following the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease.

Many premises, mainly kitchens and shops, were disinfested for cockroaches and other vermin. The latest modern insecticides and equipment were used and discretion exercised as to the use of non-toxic materials where food is prepared or stored. Private dwellings, Government premises and accumulations in open areas were also done as required.

Articles disinfected either by steam or formaldehyde gas, are described in the following table under the head Disinfection.

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the disinfecting Station during 1972.

Month	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Sundries	Totals
January	-	-	4	-	4	8
February	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	3	-	3	6
May	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	5	2	2	5	17	31
August	4	2	-	-	19	25
September	15	3	4	1	13	36
October	2	6	2	3	11	24
November	-	-	-	-	4	4
December	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	13	15	9	71	134

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: 66 samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found -

62 samples	<i>Culex pipiens</i>
4 "	<i>Theobaldia longerolata</i>

Mosquito control was kept up throughout the year and a close liaison was maintained with the Services' Hygienists.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1972

MONTHS	VISITS PAID TO PREMISES	BREEDING PLACES FOUND		TOTAL
		North District	South District	
January	326	-	-	-
February	205	-	-	-
March	243	-	1	1
April	384	-	-	-
May	275	5	5	10
June	252	25	18	43
July	302	30	5	35
August	307	3	4	7
September	370	1	4	5
October	329	17	9	26
November	180	12	3	15
December	142	-	-	-
TOTAL	3315	93	49	142

Breeding places found consisted mainly of -

Street gullies, iron drums, galvanised iron water tanks, storm water drains, etc.

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results.

The poisons at present being used are warfarin, zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide and alpha chloralose. Flcuroacetamide 1081 was also obtained, primarily for baiting sewers. Of these, the most popular, as also the safest, is warfarin. It has not got the short acute knock down action of the other four, but has certainly proved to be a most effective poison for rodents. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments. Complaints received are investigated at once and the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, or by the Rodent Department's team is decided.

Excluding the number of rodents killed privately, an estimated kill of 483 is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent Section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations vessels are inspected, as required, for the presence of rat and Deratting Exemption Certificates are issued when appropriate. Sixteen vessels were inspected and sixteen certificates issued during 1972.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1972

No of Premises	Sewers	Electric Light & Telephone pits	Prebait Laid	Poison baits laid	Total Takes	Carcasses found			Estimated Kill
						RR	RN	MM	
208	88	19	5839	2763	1063	48	-	67	483

Amount of Warfarin issued 509 lbs

Carcasses examined in the
Laboratories 4

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

PUBLIC MARKETS

The re-organisation of the Markets was completed towards the end of the year by the transfer of the fish stalls to the poultry section. The latter has been completely re-tiled and, all in all, a fairly attractive fish market has emerged.

Within the Meat Hall eight ex meat stalls were reconditioned and have been let as fruit and vegetable stalls.

FOOD

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

MEAT

All supplies of frozen beef, pork, veal, mutton and offal were imported from Argentine, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Kenya, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and New Zealand.

18825 lbs of Kosher meat were imported from Morocco and 74390 lbs of fresh meat from the United Kingdom, this represents a considerable increase from previous years.

POULTRY

This is mostly imported frozen but some fresh poultry was also available throughout the year.

FISH

With the exception of small consignments brought in by local fishing boats, all fish was imported from Morocco.

EGGS

Adequate supplies have been imported from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Holland.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables were imported from Morocco and other European countries including Great Britain.

MILK

Sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles, as also UHT milk were imported from the United Kingdom and other approved countries. However, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

GROCERIES

Groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate, and generally of satisfactory quality.

SLAUGHTERING

There is one slaughterhouse in Gibraltar situated in the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse are the piggeries, which house some 200 pigs.

Four pigs with a total weight of 461 lbs were slaughtered during 1972. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and post mortem) by the Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for human consumption.

ICE-CREAM

All premises where ice-cream is sold must be registered with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible. Twenty-three samples were taken and examined bacteriologically in the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-cream manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain and Italy were also imported regularly. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers, and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally. Soft ice-cream is also finding an increasing market in Gibraltar, this being sold both at establishments and from mobile units.

EATING HOUSES

CONFECTIONERIES AND CAFES

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets, etc., must be registered with the Government.

Food catering establishments were inspected regularly by the Department's Inspectors, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing, handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

SAMPLING

The various samples taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1972 are classified in the following table -

	Total No	Official Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
U H T Milk	7	-	-	7	-
Powdered Milk	4	-	-	4	-
Sterilized Milk	13	-	-	13	-
Evaporated Milk	4	-	-	4	-
Soft Ice Cream	23	-	-	23	-
Yoghourt Drink	1	-	-	1	-
Yoghourt	1	-	-	1	-
Cheese	1	-	-	1	-
Mineral Water	2	-	-	2	-
Flower Water	2	-	-	2	-
Squashes	34	-	4	19	11
Soft Drinks	35	-	-	35	-
Malt Vinegar	7	-	-	7	-
Wine Vinegar	6	-	-	6	-
Condimented vinegar	1	-	-	1	-
Butter	1	-	-	1	-
Bread	2	-	-	2	-
Cereals	4	-	-	4	-
Ham	1	-	-	1	-
Chewing Gum	1	-	-	1	-
	150	-	4	135	11

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1972

Ham	1376	lbs
Cheese	706	lbs
Luncheon Meat	170	lbs
Sausages and Salami	1180	lbs
Hamburgers	1155	lbs
Butter	170	lbs
Compound Lard	103	lbs
Pork	1570	lbs
Frozen Fish	400	lbs
Fresh Fish	13589	lbs
Squids	1260	lbs
Frozen Chickens	1746	lbs
Beef	2579	lbs
Minced Beef	62	lbs
Glucose	71	lbs
Soup	332	Pkts
Tinned Beans	6	lbs
Potatoes	48	cases
Potatoes (fresh)	252411	lbs
Peas	400	Pkts
Croquettes	438	lbs
Paella	4025	Pkts
Yoghourt	720	tubs
Milk	806	Botts
Milk	3704	Pkts
Milk Powder	383	lbs
Ice-cream	8253	Pcs.
Squashes	961	Botts
Madeira Cake	24	lbs
Assorted Confectionery	1389	lbs
Mutton	15	lbs
Offal	1008	lbs
Meat Pies	30	lbs
Rabbits	50	lbs
Snails	481	lbs
Vegetables (Various)	12481	lbs
Fruits (Various)	38192	lbs
Corn-on-Cob	96	ears
Biscuits	5360	lbs

of 40 x 14oz ea.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST
GIBRALTAR

One hundred thousand one hundred and ten investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1972.

The Laboratories are recognized as a Vaccination Centre by the World Health Organisation with respect to Yellow Fever immunization and during the year, one hundred and eighty-nine persons were inoculated and issued with International Certificates.

Four hundred and eighty-four specimens of food were analysed under the Food and Drugs Ordinance. All specimens were found to be genuine.

The Tables on pages 42 to 47 show a break-down of the work done in the Laboratories during the year giving an indication of the wider field covered.

The Technical Staff was at full complement, it consists of a Chief Technician and Deputy Analyst, one Senior Technician and four Technicians who hold UK qualifications. Five Technical Assistants are also employed.

E A J IMOSI, MRCS, FRC Path.
City Pathologist-Analyst,
Gibraltar.

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>BLOOD</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs., Wbcs., differential counts absolute values, platelets, reticulocytes, colour index, fragility of Rbcs., L.E. cells, bleeding & coagulation time, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, packed cell volume, blood fixture, malaria parasites	25,998	6,912		32,910
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of urea, glucose, calcium, uric acid, cholesterol, acid and alkaline phosphatase, glucose tolerance curves, total protein albumin, globulin, A/G ratio, Van den Bergh reaction, bilisubin, thymol turbidity and flocculation, zinc sulphate turbidity, Schumm's test, Pyruvic, glutamic and lactic dehydrogenase, serum iron, amylase, creatine, creatinine, congo red test, phosphorus, Bromsulphthalein test, prothrombin clotting time ratio	12,405	2,700		15,105
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - (Culture for Salmonella Group, etc.)	62	0		62
(4) SEROLOGY - Wassermann reaction, Kahn test, Gonococcal complement fixation test, Weir Felix and Widal agglutination test, cold agglutinins, Paul Bunnell for heterophil antibodies latex RA Test, C. Reactive Protein	4,487	1,096		5,583
(5) TRANSFUSION - ABO grouping, Rhesus factor, genotyping, cross-matching, Direct and indirect Coomb's Test for incomplete antibodies, Detection and titration of antibodies	3,420	84		3,504
(6) ELECTROLYTES - Sodium, Potassium, Chlorides as NaCC, Carbon dioxide combining power, total CO ₂ capacity	1,955	18		1,973

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
(7) ELECTROPHORESIS - Paper chromatography	25	10		35
<u>CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and cytological differential counts	260	0		260
BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of total proteins, Albumin, Globulin, Sugar, urea, Lange's colloidal gold curves, Nonne Apelt Wasserman reaction	106	0		106
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Neisserine Meningi- tidis and other organisms	26	0		26
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - (Ziehl-Neilsen stain for My.Tube- rculosis and Gram's Stain for N. Meningitidis & other organisms	22	0		22
<u>HISTO-PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u> on specimens removed at surgical and post-mortem, macro and micro- scopical examination.	759	2		761
Smears for cytology - Malignancy	125	6		131
<u>SWABS - PUS</u>				
(1) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures and sensitivities for Corynebacterium diphtheriae, M. Tuberculosis, Neisseriae Gonorr- hoeae and other micro-organisms	5,618	3,160		8,778
(2) DIRECT EXAMINATION - Ziehl-Nielsen stain for Myco- Tuberculosis, Gram's Stain for N. Gonorrhoeae and other organisms, and Leishman's Stain	375	60		435

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>SPUTA</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Malignant cells, elastic fibres and fungi	147	10		157
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco Tuberculosis and other organisms	963	281		1244
(3) DIRECT EXAMINATION - (Ziehl-Nielsen stain for Myco Tuberculosis, Gram's stain for other organisms and sensitivities	3646	1008		4654
<u>FAECES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs. Leucocytes, epithelial Cells, food residues, ova, cysts, amoebae, crystals and parasites including flagellates	144	182		326
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Occult blood, stercobilin, urobi- linogen, diastase and fat estimation	354	62		416
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Salmonella, Shigella and other pathogens. Organisms isolated from cultures from miscellaneous sources for sensi- tivity to various antibiotics	1243	906		2149
<u>ASCITES, PLEURAL AND SYNOVIAL FLUIDS</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL Cells and differential counts, malignant cells	31	-		31
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Specific gravity, Rivalta's test, Protein contents	144	-		144
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco Tuberculosis and other micro-organisms	10	-		10

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>GASTRIC CONTENTS</u>				
(1) BIOCHEMISTRY - Fractional, alcohol and histamine Test meals, presence of pus, Rbcs. mucus, bile and altered blood	30	-		30
(2) BACTERIOLOGY Culture and microscopical exami- nation for Myco Tuberculosis in Gastric Lavage	2	-		2
<u>URINES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Microscopical of deposit, cells, casts, crystals, etc.	2252	516		2768
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Acetone, Albumin, glucose, osa- zone test, bile salts and pigments blood and derivatives, calcium, chlorides, diastase, ascorbic acid, xylose, p.H., phosphates, Specific gravity, urea, uric acid, perphyrins, Bence-Jone Bodies, Keto and Keto- genic-steroids	2580	1580		4160
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture E.Coli, Myco Tubercul- osis and other organisms and sensitivities	10901	634		11535
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - For myco Tuberculosis	35	4		39
(5) PREGNANCY TEST	229	241		470
(6) CALCULUS - Biochemical composition	4	-		4
<u>GASTRIC LAVAGE</u> - For My. Tuberculosis Salicylates and Barbiturates	6	-		6
<u>DARK GROUND ILLUMINATION</u> - For presence of Tr. Pallidum from venereal sores	4	2		6

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>URETHRAL DISCHARGE</u> - For N. Gcnorrhoea/sensitivity	85	27		112
<u>SEMINAL FLUIDS</u> - Spermatozoa count, motility and morphology	36	20		56
<u>HAIR AND SKIN SCRAPINGS</u> - Fungi	22	18		40
<u>RATS</u> - For evidence of plague	-	4		4
<u>YELLOW FEVER</u> - Inoculations	-	189		189
<u>DOMICILLIARY</u> - Specimens collected	-	522		522
<u>WATER</u> (1) BACTERIOLOGY - Escherichia Coli at 44°C, 48 hours culture	-	302	105	407
(2) CHEMICAL - Determination of chlorides, free chlorine, pH value, total solids temporary, permanent and total hardness, alkalinity, free CO ₂ ammonia salts, calcium, magnesium and sulphates		303	113	416
(3) LEMONADES - Escherischia Coli.		23		23
<u>FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE</u> ICE CREAM AND RECONSTITUTED MILK (1) Methylene Blue Reduction Test		24		24
FRESH, EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK (TINNED, CARTON AND FROZEN) (1) Bacteriology - Methylene Blue Reduction Test		200		200
(2) Chemical - Determination of fat, total solids, non-fatty solids, density tests for unheated milk and preservatives		240		240

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>				
Eggs, cheese, bread, butter, jams, corned-beef, sausages, sweetening tablets, yoghurt, fruit-juices. Tinned meats. Fruit juices for cyclamates		20		20

GRAND TOTAL: 100,110

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL REPORT

I ADMINISTRATION

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of:

Hospital Services, Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources), Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service, Port and Airport Health Service, Public Health Inspection Service and Laboratories.

PROJECTS

Work on the construction of the extension to the Mackintosh Wing at St Bernard's Hospital which will accommodate an Isolation Unit and the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories, commenced late in 1971 and is scheduled for completion during 1973. Simultaneously work was also begun on the Health Centre and it is expected to be completed during 1973.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends and the Albert Ferrary Trust contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients. A number of gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Mr L L Bromley, FRCS, Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit, Dr Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist, Dr K Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist from St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and Mr Henry Shaw FRCS, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and where necessary to operate.

Thirty-two patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year: 18 to the Royal Marsden Hospital, 6 to St Mary's Hospital, 4 to Moorfield Eye Hospital, 2 to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases and 1 each to Stoke Mandeville Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital.

The Emergency Dispensary Service consisting of a small dispensary at St Bernard's Hospital staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary, at which the public could have prescriptions obtained after hours, dispensed on payment, continued to meet the needs of the community.

II STAFF

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Two female nurses were sent for training during the year under review. Two male and two female nurses completed their training after obtaining the SRN Certificate.

The following changes in the medical staff took place during the year -

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr Amirali H Kassam, 21st January
 Dr C M Montegriffo, 1st July
 Dr Robert Trollen, 10th July
 Dr Keith Rogers, 23rd July

LEFT THE SERVICE

Dr S Toussaint, 16th December

III LEGISLATION

The draft Medical and Health Ordinance which will come into effect early in 1973, will consolidate the present legislation relating to Medical and Dental Practitioners, Pharmacists, Nurses, Midwives and Hospitals, contained in the following Ordinances -

Hospital Ordinance (Cap.72)
 Medical Practitioners & Dentists Ordinance (Cap.102)
 Midwives Ordinance (Cap.107)
 Nurses Registration Ordinance (Cap.114); and
 certain provisions of the Pharmacy & Medicines
 Ordinance (Cap.125)

and provides for the rationalisation of various Boards in order to reduce their number.

The Labour from Abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance 1971, and Rules made thereunder, came into force on 1st April 1972. By this legislation it is hoped to improve the standards in the living conditions of imported labour.

IV FINANCIAL

Fees are payable in accordance with the Hospitals (Fees & Charges) Rules, but in the case of "entitled persons" ie

- (a) British subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar;
- (b) Gibraltarians resident in the Campo Area;
- (c) Aliens working and residing in Gibraltar under permits of residence, their wives and children under 21 if also resident;

the in-patient fees are related to family size and family income. The scale of fees payable by "entitled persons" ranges from 5p to 50p and out-patients pay a fee of 20p for each consultation. The issue of free medicines to out-patients is also related to family size and family income. No charge is made for medicines to any in-patient, but patients in Private Rooms, "non-entitled persons" in general wards and "entitled persons" in general wards whose family income exceeds £25 per week, have to pay additional charges for Operation, Anaesthesia, Accouchement, etc.

V DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE

The District Medical Service caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefits. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the Mackintosh Home for the aged. The District Medical Officer is also Airport Medical Officer.

At the end of the year the number of patients in the District numbered approximately 1480.

Below is a summary of the work of this Department -

	1972	1971
* Number of attendance at the District Clinic held by the District Medical Officer	3821	3651
* Domiciliary visits by the District Medical Officer	1029	1204
Number of attendances at the District Clinic for dressings, injections, etc	10028	10454
Domiciliary visits by District Nurses	11624	12201

* Includes Civil Servants.

VI HOSPITALS

(1) ST BERNARD'S HOSPITAL

St Bernards Hospital with 182 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and planes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients, a small Isolation Unit, and a Nurses Training School.

The number of beds is made up as follows -

Napier Ward (Male Surgical)	23
Godley Ward (Female Surgical).....	23
Don Ward (Geriatric).....	18
Don Ward (Isolation).....	5
Children's Ward.....	19
Maternity Block.....	15
John Ward (Male Medical).....	29
Victoria Ward (Female Medical).....	25
Intensive Care Unit.....	3
Recovery Unit.....	5
Private Corridor.....	17
	<hr/>
	Total 182

The following table shows in-patient statistics for the year under review compared with 1971 -

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total daily bed counts:	44170	41226
Average number of patients per day:	121	113
Average length of stay (days):	13	9
Number of admissions:	3497	4456
Number of deaths:	173	179

One thousand two hundred and eighty-four operations were performed in the major operating theatre during the year, as against 1217 in 1971.

The break-down of operations was as follows:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
General Surgery	460	511
Gynaecology	254	289
Urology	99	78
Orthopaedic	189	129
Thoracic	15	11
E N T	193	133
Dental	34	14
Ophthalmic	39	51
Neurology	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1284	1217

OUT PATIENTS DEPARTMENT

The Out-patients Department provides a twenty-four hour Accident and Emergencies Service. All clinics are open to Gibraltarians, other resident British Subjects and certain categories of aliens. The General Medical Clinics are held every morning except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Attendance at Morning General Medical Clinic is on payment of a flat rate of 20p. This Clinic is limited to 30 patients daily and there is no previous booking. In addition to these Morning General Clinics other morning clinics are held, which are in the nature of "Casualty Clinics", for Emergencies and Industrial accidents covered by the Industrial Injuries Insurance Scheme.

The afternoon General Medical Clinics, which are held every Friday afternoon, are attended by appointment booked beforehand. Patients requiring a Specialist opinion are referred to Special Clinics. Special Clinics are held by appointment for patients referred by the General Medical Clinics or by Private General Practitioners. The following is a list of Special Clinics held -

- Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat
- Diseases of the Eye
- Orthopaedic
- Fractures
- Gynaecological
- Medical
- Dental
- General Surgical
- Sick Children
- Diabetic Clinic
- Psychiatric

The Out-patients Department undertakes injections and dressings prescribed in Out-patients clinics free of charge. The Blood Department is a self-contained department, responsible for a Central Syringe Service and Central Sterile Supply Department. They all work in close liaison with the Out-patient Department. The Dental Clinics are held on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings for extractions only, under Gas and Oxygen or local anaesthetic.

The Clinics for diseases of the eye are held daily and an Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic is held once a week. The Department is under the responsibility of Mr J Borastero SRN, DON.

In addition to those patients having booked appointments 1304 patients were seen suffering from domestic and industrial accidents and other emergencies during the year. Patients with minor ailments not seen by the Ophthalmologist but seen by Mr Borastero are not included in the report.

The Department also holds an Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic approximately every three months by Mr Shaw, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant from the United Kingdom.

The number of patients seen at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics is given under the Out-patient statistics.

A small number of children suffering from squint are given Orthoptic treatment twice weekly by Mr Borastero.

The total number of patients seen during the year was as follows -

Adults, new patients	1998
Adults, old patients	1200
Prescription for glasses given	804
Domestic and Industrial	1304
Total	<u>5306</u>
Children, new patients	368
Children, old patients	290
Prescription for glasses	167
Total	<u>825</u>

During the year a total of 29 major and 10 intermediate operations were performed.

Minor operations are not included in this report.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The staff of this department was short of one Radiographer during the greater part of the year. In spite of this they were able to cope with the heavy volume of work. Dr Oscar Craig, the Consultant Radiologist, paid us four visits during the year.

The statistics for the year were as follows -

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Number of patients examined	8831	8951
Gastro intestinal examinations	288	342
Gall bladder examinations	245	250
Renal investigations	102	135
Abdominal investigations	630	636
Pregnancy investigations	35	79
Thoracic Investigations	5010	5529
Extremities investigations	1758	1621
Cranial investigations (ie mandibles, skulls, mastoids, teeth, IOF BSTM joints, Dacro-cystograms, etc.)	651	518
Spinal (including pelvis and hips)	588	711
Tomograms (ie pharynx, lungs, spines, etc.)	28	46
Bronchograms	11	11
X-ray control in operating theatre	24	18
Patients x-rayed with mobile in wards	205	174
Myelograms	3	3
Salpingograms	3	2
Brachial Arteriogram	2	-
Total No of cases requiring x-ray after normal working hours	199	167
Total No of films used	13631	15028
Total No of units	18409	16650

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

This Department was quite busy throughout the year and both in-patients and out-patients have benefitted greatly from the various forms of treatment.

Consultant orthopaedic and fracture clinics are held weekly in the Department.

Treatments given during the year were as follows -

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Infra Red Rays	3412	3226
Massage	898	922
Exercises	6369	6301
Short Wave Diathermy	1897	2373
Ultra Violet Rays	164	161
Ultra Sonic Therapy	163	113
Contrast Baths	24	6
Faradism	278	305
Galvanism	17	80
Traction	91	28
Microwave	319	-
Total number of treatments	<u>13678</u>	<u>13528</u>
Total number of patients	1519	1764
Number of patients who attended the Fracture Clinic	316	274

Five hundred and fifty-eight patients and 861 review patients attended the Physiotherapy Clinic. These clinics were held in the Department.

In patients statistics during the course
of the year

Infra Red	244
Massage	239
Exercises	1849
Short Wave Diathermy	19
Ultra Violet Rays	16
Traction	11
Postural Drainage	137

SPEECH THERAPY DEPARTMENT

These services came to an end in 1971, due to the termination of appointment of our Speech Therapist. It is intended to re-open the department in January 1973.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

Treatments for venereal diseases are available, and under the terms of the International Agreement, merchant seamen or any other visitor of all nationalities can attend treatment free of charge at any time of the day.

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Gonorrhoea	70	78
Chancre	20	9
Smears	104	109
Non-specific urethritis	34	31
Admissions	1	-

(2) K G V PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

This hospital is the only psychiatric unit in Gibraltar. It has 60 beds, 2 of which are accommodated in single rooms for private patients. Like the other hospitals it caters principally for the resident civilian community and passengers and members of the crews of ships visiting our port, but patients from the armed forces and British subjects from Spain are also admitted. Admission is subject to the same administrative conditions as applied to St Bernard's Hospital.

The Occupational Therapy Department is sited within the precincts of the Hospital and although it does provide occupational and diversional therapy for patients in the other hospital who may require it, the bulk of the work of this department is concerned with patients admitted to this hospital. About 20 to 25 patients attend this department twice daily.

An Out-patient clinic is held at KGV Hospital every Thursday afternoon with the Superintendent, Dr C M Montegriffo, in attendance. Dr Granville Grossman, the Consultant Psychiatrist from the United Kingdom visited the hospital at 3 months' interval when he examined in-patients and also held out-patients clinics in consultation with the Superintendent.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patients attended football matches, went to the local fair and to the cinema and other outings throughout the year accompanied by members of the staff. During the Summer they were taken for walks, to the beach and also to the Alameda Gardens. Annual parties were given on St Joseph's Day and on Christmas Day.

As in previous years, members of the Jewish Hospital Committee supplied cakes for high teas on all their Feast Days. They also visited the patients in the hospital several times during the year when they distributed chocolates, sweets and cigarettes to all of them.

Cakes, soft drinks and cigarettes were also supplied by members of the Committee of the League of Hospital Friends at parties organised by them every month. Dances were also held for the patients by the Committee with the help of the pupils of Loreto Convent. Each patient received a Christmas gift from the Red Cross, one from Miss P Smith ex-Occupational Therapist and one each from the Matron at a party given by her on Twelfth Night.

Cigarettes were supplied by a local distributor several times during the year.

Patients attended Mass at the nearby St Joseph's Church as well as in the Hospital on Christmas Day, when Mass was celebrated by the Hospital Chaplain, Father McGrail.

IN PATIENTS STATISTICS

The following table shows the in-patients statistics for the year under review -

Average number of patients	54
Number of admissions	94
Number of discharges	90
Number of deaths	7
Voluntary patients	30
Temporary patients	17
Certified patients	5
Probation orders	2

Eleven patients had courses of Electro-Convulsive Therapy receiving a total of 78 shocks in all. The figures for 1971 were 4 and 24 respectively.

DISEASES TREATED

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Epilepsy	1	2
G P I	3	3
Schizophrenia	16	13
Paranoid schizophrenia	4	-
Manic depressive	2	2
Senile dementia	11	8
Oligophrenia	8	10
Involutional melancholia	1	1
Alcoholic	3	5
Agitated melancholia	1	-
Acute depression	3	4
Depressive Neurosis	-	4

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Nine hundred and seventy-six patients attended the out-patient clinic held every Thursday by the Superintendent, Dr C M Montegriffo. This includes patients seen by the Consultant Psychiatrist Dr Granville Grossman.

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Number of patients for ECT	3	4
Number of shocks given	11	29

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The patients attending Occupational Therapy sessions in the Department on weekday mornings are engaged in embroidery, knitting, crochet, weaving, canework, lampshade making, drawing, painting, rug-making, cane picture making, etc. also supplying dressings for the Operating Theatre.

Patients spend some time in the garden where they often enjoy a game of ball. In the afternoons patients occupy themselves by playing Ludo, Bingo, Draughts, etc. One patient is at the carpentry shop doing odd jobs for the hospital and for the Occupational Department. Patients attended the department daily from Monday to Friday from 9 am to 12 midday and from 3 pm to 5 pm. The number of patients attending averages between 20 and 25.

(3) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

Under the term of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation, the Gibraltar Government is responsible for the upkeep and administration of this hospital. Though primarily a civilian hospital, arrangements exist where its use may be shared by the Naval, Military and Air Force authorities.

The Hospital occupies an ideally situated site on the Upper Rock well away from the Town Areas and isolated from dwellings. Accommodation for 10 patients is available at short notice. This number is considered sufficient by modern standards. A caretaker and his wife are in residence and Nursing Staff is supplied by the Department as and when required.

No cases were admitted during the course of the year.

OUT PATIENT STATISTICS

Clinic	Days Held	Attending Doctor	Number of Attendances	
			1972	1971
Diabetic	Tuesday afternoons	General Doctor	790	1135
General Medical	Friday afternoons	General Doctor	976	1030
Special Preparatory	Monday afternoons	General Doctor	258	203
Medical	Wednesday mornings	Dr J J Giralaldi	449	456
School Clinic Sick Children	Tuesday & Thursday mornings & Saturday morning	Dr H G Triay	47 *	265
Ophthalmic	Every day except Sunday	Dr C Suarez	1991	2447
Ear, Nose & Throat	Monday afternoons	Mr D J Toomey Mr H Shaw	809	816
Psychiatric	Friday mornings	Dr C M Montegriffo	198	326
Fracture	Friday mornings	Mr D J Toomey	344	395
Orthopaedic	Monday and Tuesday afternoons	Surg Capt E H Murchison	1949	1719
Dental	Monday & Wednesday afternoons & Saturday mornings	Mr J J Cochrane	2376	3526
Morning Clinic	Monday to Saturday mornings	General Doctor	5483	5355
Gynaecological Clinic	Thursday mornings	Mr J Gardiner	779	810
General Surgical	Monday & Friday mornings & Wednesday & Tuesday afternoons	Mr D J Toomey	2463	2411
Accidents & Emergencies	Daily		10265	9871

Total number of attendances

29177 30765

* This clinic was discontinued due to termination of appointment of Dr H G Triay

